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313 and only 22,700 are to be rebuilt of brick. The remainder, totalling
185 over a million buildings of all kinds in the rural areas alone will be
rebuilt with timber. Urban shelter restoration will also require
large amounts of lumber. (In 1946 the "Kamintern" woodworking combinat
in Bobruisk had milled 36,892 cubic metres of lumber, by October 27,
of which 27,000 cubic metres was earmarked for restoration work in
Minsk.)

471 Another indication of the current importance attached to the timber
313 industry is the fact that the largest investments in the 1946 state
budget for the B.S.S.R. were the 120,514,000 roubles allocated to the
timber industry. This represents 28 per cent. of the total capital
investments made in the Byelorussian budget for 1946.

Paper and Match Production

289 In 1937 paper production in the B.S.S.R. reached 57,100 tons, or
6.87 per cent. of the total paper production of the Soviet Union, which
was 831,600 tons. B.S.S.R. production of paper in 1932 was 28,700 tons,
or 6.09 per cent. of the total.

● 372 Pre-war match production in the B.S.S.R. was 28.9 per cent. of
433 total Soviet Union output. Output in the B.S.S.R. in 1950 is to be
1,550 million boxes, and depends on the restoration of the pre-war
factories. One of the largest match and plywood factories in the
U.S.S.R. before the war, was the plant at Borisov, which the Germans
systematically looted and destroyed. Before the war this factory had
eight automatic machines for the production of wood matches, which were
then widely exported, some being shipped to the United Kingdom and the
U.S.A. Plywood, box shooks, and other wood products were also produced.
During the war four of the machines were removed to Germany, and the
remainder were demolished when the Germans retreated. In June 1946,
when the UNRRA Mission to Byelorussia observed this factory, it had
one unit assembled from salvaged spare parts; and this unit was pro-
ducing at the rate of 300,000 pocket-boxes of matches daily. Many
processes were being operated by hand.

372 The plant originally consisted of several buildings, most of which
are still either in complete ruins or have only the walls standing,
without windows or roofs. Concrete floor foundations remain, with a
few imbedded iron bars to which pre-war machinery was bolted. Present
operations are carried out in the single building which has been
restored, and is covered with a new roof. At present, one-third of the
match factory space, and one-fifth of the total floor space is in
operation. Present plans call for an output of 600 million boxes a
year by 1950, or 1,397,000 boxes a day. Before anything like this
output can be achieved, several more buildings must be restored, and
additional machinery must be procured. Moreover, the demolished
electric power plant adjacent to the factory must also be restored to
pre-war capacity. The Mission reported, however, that as at most
other factories, building restoration was almost entirely a hand process;

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- 372 only one concrete mixer was observed. Before the war, the Borisov match factory had 5,000 workers; in June 1946, the number was only 700.

Peat

- 316 For most countries the output of peat may not be a significant index of industrialization. In Byelorussia, however, it has been and remains one of the primary indications. For example, 91 per cent. of the steam power plants erected during the first Five Year Plan were based on peat as a fuel. In addition to this use, large quantities of peat are to be used as fertilizer in the next five years.

- 135 At January 1, 1934, peat deposits in Byelorussia were estimated at 2,670 million tons, compared with 95,426 million tons in the entire Soviet Union. (Later estimates for the U.S.S.R. give the figure of 150,000 million tons, 48.5 per cent. of total world reserves.)

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433 In 1932 the output of peat in the B.S.S.R. amounted to 834,000 tons (6.06 per cent. of Soviet Union output). Production in 1937 rose to 2,445,300 tons, and for 1940 was estimated at 3,260,000 tons. The Five Year Plan fixes the B.S.S.R.'s output of peat in 1950 at 4,162,000 tons, and provides that peat workings with an aggregate annual capacity of 1.6 million tons shall be put into operation, and peat briquette plants built with an annual capacity of 130,000 tons.

Textiles and Clothing

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185 The textile industry of Byelorussia is centred in the Vitebsk and Mogilev areas, which saw extensive development under the pre-war Five Year Plans. No major change in the distribution is foreseen in the next five years, at the end of which Vitebsk and Polotsk oblasts, together with parts of Mogilev and Molodechno oblasts, are scheduled to contribute 83 per cent. of the Byelorussian textile output. Some of the production targets for 1950 are as follows:

Cotton cloth	2 million metres
Linen cloth	3 " "
Woollen cloth	1,660,000 metres
Carpet	1,254,000 metres
Plush	290,000 metres

The output of woollens, carpet, and plush is to be obtained from new factories scheduled for construction in Vitebsk, Minsk, and Grodno. Linen will be produced in restored factories; and it should be pointed out that the figure of three million metres is additional to a considerable output of linen cloth expected in 1950 from the restored linen combinat in Orsha, an enterprise under the management of the U.S.S.R. Textile Ministry. (In pre-war years, this linen mill, which was built during the first Five Year Plan, had a capacity of 14 million metres of cloth per year.)